THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1865. NO. 103.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month		$10 00
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"	6 months	20 00

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JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 8.—Northern papers of Monday received.

The Baltimore "American" says that a week ago Sheridan turned over his department temporarily to Gen. Hancock, and with 2,000 men started on an expedition whose objective point is Lynchburg.

Official dispatches from Grant report that deserters from every point state that Sheridan encountered Early on Thursday between Staunton and Charlottesville, defeated him and captured a large portion of his command.

Nothing else of interest.

RICHMOND, March 12.—Northern papers of the 8th received. They contain very little news.

The "Herald" gives an extended account of the inauguration ball at Washington with a monster celebration at New York.

The Canadian Confederacy scheme has been rejected by the people of New Brunswick.

Hugh McCullough has been confirmed as Fessenden's successor.

An excursion party of three hundred from Washington visited Grant at City Point on the 6th.

Advices from Matamoras, 30th January, state that Gen. Wegia, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces, visited the rebel Gen. Slaughter at Brownsville and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns. After dinner the Confederate flag was raised, when Gen. Wegia made a speech in which he said the Confederacy would soon be recognized. He invited the Confederate officers to a grand banquet at Matamoras.

Lincoln has vetoed the bill repealing permits to trade with the Southern States.

Gold 196.

From Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, March 8.—A Southern Express Messenger from Augusta has arrived here, bringing news to the 3d.

No news of interest had transpired west of the Savannah river.

The Georgia Senate passed a resolution that it does not concur in the recommendation of Gov. Brown for a Convention of the people of the State—yeas 20, nays 32.

Several extensive fires occurred in Augusta, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 8.—The Senate resumed consideration of House bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States. On motion of Mr. Caperton the bill was amended by the insertion of a proviso that no more than twenty-five per cent. of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 45 in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act.—The bill then passed—yeas 9, nays 8.

The Senate passed House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow specie to be applied to the redemption and reduction of the currency.

The House resolution, fixing the day of adjournment was amended by inserting Saturday, 11th. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 10, nays 8.

RICHMOND, March 9.—The Senate rejected House bill to provide for the payment of horses killed or lost in the service of the Confederate States.

Mr. Wigfall submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the thanks of Congress and the whole country are due and hereby tendered Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton for his manly letter of the 27th of February, addressed to General Sherman, and that in the opinion of Congress the Executive Department should sustain General Hampton in carrying out the policy indicated in his letter.

The House passed Senate bill fixing the time for the commencement of the next regular session of Congress, with an amendment, striking out November and inserting October.

The Senate amendment to House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow specie to be applied to the redemption and reduction of the currency, was agreed to.

The bill to amend the act regulating the destruction of property, under military necessity, was rejected.

The Senate amendment to the bill putting negroes in the army was concurred in—yeas 40, nays 26.

The House concurred yesterday in Senate resolutions for adjournment sine die next Saturday.

The negro bill was returned from the Senate, with amendment, and made the special order for to-day.

RICHMOND, March 11.—In the House Thursday night a message was received from the President notifying Congress that he expected at an early day to send in a communication which may require immediate action, and requesting that the session be prolonged. The time of adjournment was therefore postponed until Tuesday.

The House receded from its amendment to Senate bill fixing the time for the commencement of the next session of Congress.

The Senate resolution of thanks to Wade Hampton was concurred in.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue eighty millions of Treasury notes to provide for the payment of arrears due the army and navy passed—yeas 9, nays 5.

The bill putting negroes into the army, as passed by the Senate, is precisely the same bill passed by the House, with the exception of the following proviso to the 4th section, which was concurred in by the House: Provided that no more than 25 per cent. of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 45 in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Destruction of Tobacco by the Yankees.

RICHMOND, March 9.—A large quantity of manufactured tobacco was recently sent to the vicinity of Fredericksburg. It was captured and destroyed on Monday night by a party of Yankees from gunboats in the Rappahannock.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, March 9.—The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.—*Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War*: Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles in front of Kinston and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately and took a new position three miles from his first. We captured three pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred prisoners. The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large. Our's comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely. Major Generals Hill and Hoke exhibited their accustomed zeal and gallantry.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, March 11.—The following was received last night:

HEADQUARTERS, March 8.—*Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War*: Rosser reports that on the 6th, with a few of his men, he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding prisoners taken at Waynesborough, and took a few prisoners. On the morning of the 7th he again attacked them near Rude's Hill, and having detained them for a day and night at the river, he caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had and their ambulances. He annoyed them a great deal and enabled a great many of our men to escape.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, March 10.—*Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War*: Hampton attacked Kilpatrick at daylight this morning and drove him from his camp, taking his guns and wagons and many horses, several hundred prisoners and releasing a great number of our own men who had been captured. The guns and wagons could not be removed for want of horses. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss not heavy. Lt. Col. R. L. King was killed. Brig. Gen. Hume and Cols. Hague and Harrison, and Majors Lewis and Ferguson and others were wounded.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and turn them over to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by uniting two or more companies so as to consolidate into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty Home Guards in any one county, then such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner consolidate two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner in each county appointed under an Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors, physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundries, regular public millers, and blacksmiths and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners are to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person heretofore exempted from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR,
No 3.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant,

Feb 22-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

FOR RENT.

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

Apply at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Hargett Street. March 2-d6t

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.
RALEIGH March 8th 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

March 9-d6t W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE.

Double front cottage style, 8 rooms with basement;
Together with
18 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
16 Large window frames, with pulleys.
1 Window frame—without pulleys.
16 Sash Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 × 18.
3 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR RENT.

A NEAT COTTAGE, IN THE WESTERN PART OF the City, containing three good rooms, a basement, and all necessary outbuildings. A good garden attached. There is also a well of good water in the yard. Apply to

March 2-tf T. D. SLEDGE.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 3-d6t Depository.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
March 8-d1w Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

Mar8-3lt wlt ST. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James Q. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 28-w6t Administor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES Q. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-doaw3w. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 22-tf Raleigh N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office. March 9-1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr. Wm H Finch Feb 2 tf

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $5 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRIL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Liut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon R G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH N. C.

FOR RENT.

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our [illegible] rates for subscription and advertising. Persons [illegible] give the present [illegible], county and State [illegible] particular [illegible] whether the Daily or Weekly [illegible] is wanted. Cash must [illegible] accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Progress, [illegible] months	[illegible]
" " [illegible]	[illegible]
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, [illegible] months	10 00
" " six months	[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

The War News.

The very air is filled with rumors, but we are entirely without official or other reliable intelligence. It was generally conceded yesterday, that Kinston was occupied by the enemy on Saturday and that our forces had fallen back.— Whether a stand is to be made at Goldsboro or not we are unable to say, but the enemy were thought to be advancing on the place. There was hard fighting below Kinston on Friday, and our forces were forced back by superior numbers. The loss in killed and wounded was no doubt heavy on both sides. The Federals supposed to have 50,000 men. It is believed by some that the force that is moving on Goldsboro is under command of Foster, and not Schofield. If this be so Schofield's whereabouts is not known. We think it likely that Goldsboro will be occupied to-day or to-morrow.

Sherman, it is believed, entered Fayetteville on Friday. There has been no telegraphic communication with that place since 8 o'clock, Friday morning. Whether he will rest there to recuperate and receive supplies, or push on for this city, we are unable to say, but we think it is certainly his purpose to come to Raleigh if not checked by our forces. We hardly suppose he will be allowed to come to this City without resistance, but we know nothing of the plans of our Generals and the authorities.

LATER.

Since writing the above, gentlemen who have arrived from Fayetteville report that the enemy entered the place on Saturday morning, and that our forces are falling back in this direction. A concentration of all of our forces and a big battle, near this place, is thought probable.

Feed the Hungry and Clothe the Naked.

It is asserted that some four thousand persons were rendered homeless and houseless by the burning of a large portion of Columbia, and without prompt assistance of course there must be much suffering. There are no more hospitable and generous people on earth than the South Carolinians, and while we know that our own people are sorely pressed to provide for the needy at home, we yet trust that such of them as have it in their power to do so will contribute freely to relieve the wants of the Columbia sufferers. We are sure that they would not withhold such assistance as they had in their power to bestow, were we the sufferers. We do not know how soon the fate of Columbia may be ours, and let those who have abundance share with those who have nothing.

Feed the Wounded.

We most earnestly appeal to such of our citizens as have it in their power to do so to cook provisions and send them to the African Church and other places where our sick and wounded soldiers are quartered. Don't wait to be called on but prepare such articles as you can spare and send them on at once. Many of these sufferers have been for days without food, and on their arrival a little nourishment is worth more to them than anything else.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received the following pieces of music from the publishing house of Messrs. George Dunn & Co., and, after an examination of their respective merits, can willingly recommend them to our musical readers. The name of the firm is a sufficient guarantee for the artistic style in which the pieces are gotten up, and they will no doubt have a ready and extensive sale.

"I've no Mother, now I'm Weeping," by Tip Smith. Second edition.

"Dreaming of Thee," by John H. Hewitt, the distinguished author of Rock Me to sleep.

"They told me not to Love him," by E. Thomas, with a guitar, as well as piano forte accompaniment.

"Carrie Vaughn," by Dr. E. K. Cole.

"Dear Mother, I've come home to die," by Charles C. Sawyer and Henry Tucker, Authors of "When this Cruel War is over." Third edition.

"No name," Waltz, dedicated to the "Woman in White," by the "Veiled Lady," just out, is a very pleasingly original composition. It is simple and good, and will take well with both the professional and amateur.

"Mocking Bird Quickstep," "Palmetto Schottische." Both these pieces are already very popular; the first being the production of J. A. Rosenberger, one of the talented leaders of the Theatre orchestra, and the other, the composition of A. J. Turner, Professor of Music, in Staunton, Va.

"First Love," Waltz, by Wallenstein.

We have been notified by the same firm of the publication shortly of the celebrated song, "Love's Chidings."

NORTHERN NEWS.

We [illegible] the following interesting Northern [illegible]:

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The [illegible] of Abraham Lincoln [illegible] second term, took place in Washington City on Saturday last. The following telegrams from Washington are the only accounts we find of the ceremony:

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The procession to escort the President to the capitol is now forming, though a heavy rain is now falling and the streets almost impassable with mud. The avenue is one dense body of people.— The inaugural ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, March 4—12:30.—The rain has ceased and the procession is now passing down the avenue. The display is exceeding grand. The sidewalks are jammed with people, and every window and house-top is occupied with ladies and gentlemen, who are waving their handkerchiefs and hats with great enthusiasm. The visiting Philadelphia Fire Department and those of Washington attract great attention by their beautifully-adorned apparatus. Many bands of music are interspersed throughout the procession, and the entire line is one continuous [illegible] of music.

The *Chronicle* representatives have a large truck, with a printing press printing an extra *Chronicle*, which are scattered among the dense mass of humanity.

The procession is over an hour passing any given point.

The Navy-Yard delegation has a monitor in [illegible], with a turret turning.

The immense amount of mud in the streets interferes with the magnificence of the display, yet it is, nevertheless, exceedingly fine.

A marked feature in the turn-out is the colored troops and Odd Fellows, with their bands of music.

The following is a copy of Lincoln's Inaugural address:

Fellow-Countrymen.—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth in every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avoid it.— While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it, without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war. But one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war.

To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object of which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war—while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected by the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh."

If we should suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believer in a living God always ascribes to him?

Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether;" with malice towards none; with charity for all."— With firmness in the right—as God gives us to see the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have come to battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may believe to cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

LINCOLN'S NEXT CABINET.

A Washington dispatch says:

All sorts of rumors are afloat [illegible] in reference to the organization of the new Cabinet.— The impression prevails that the only changes to be made are in the Treasury and Interior Departments. Senator Harlan is believed to be the one agreed upon to take the Interior Department portfolio, and there is not a shadow of doubt about the appointment of Mr. McCulloch to the Treasury. The same authority places [illegible] Hamlin [illegible] full [illegible] the [illegible]'s toe and [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A dispatch from Newbern, North Carolina, dated the 25th ultimo, says:

Rebel deserters, who have just come in, report that General [illegible] has ordered Goldsboro' and Kinston to be fortified, which order is now being carried into effect. Goldsboro', he says, must be held at all hazards. A large force is now at work night and day at Goldsboro' throwing up fortifications.

[illegible] BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

The following is the latest official dispatch from Charleston:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Charleston, South Carolina,
February 26, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant and Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington:

The inventory of captured ordnance at Charleston shows that we have taken over four hundred pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes eight and ten-inch columbiads, a great many thirty-two and forty-pounder rifles, seven-inch Brooke's rifles, and many pieces of foreign make.

We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition.

Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee river yesterday, bound for Charlotte, North Carolina, and it was feared that Sherman had already intercepted their march.

It is reported on similar authority that the last of Hood's army, [illegible] thousand strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday, the 19th, on the way to Beauregard.

Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession.

Deserters are coming in constantly. We have over four hundred already.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General commanding.

The Herald has the following telegram:

OFF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,
February [illegible], 1865.

We have just received the official intelligence of the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, on the [illegible] instant.

After the town had been taken possession of by Slocum's corps, some of our troops were fired on from the houses and some [illegible] were killed, on account of which General Sherman ordered the town to be burned, which order was carried out to the letter.

Deserters are constantly arriving in Charleston. About two hundred and seventy arrived within the last day or two, who confirm the report of the evacuation of Augusta, Georgia, and its occupation by our troops.

A letter from Charleston says:

Governor Aiken, Hon. Mr. [illegible] and Dr. Mackey, assisted by Captain Fowler, commissary, are busily engaged in distributing supplies to the needy and destitute of the city, and are enabled by the stores left by the rebels to alleviate, in a small degree, their immediate wants. The main supply they have is rice, which is nutritious, but hardly the thing to feed a person on for any length of time. Such other articles as have fallen in [illegible] hands will be distributed equally, as far as they may go, but it is likely that the commissariat of the Government will be called upon to give food to prevent absolute starvation. Whether it is proposed to meet this additional [illegible] remains to be seen.

PLAN OF GRANT AND SHERMAN FOR DESTROYING LEE'S ARMY.

The United States *Army and Navy Gazette* has a [illegible] upon the probability of the destruction of General Lee's army by the forces of Grant and Sherman. We copy some paragraphs:

The constituent forces upon the field of operations on the plains east of the Alleghanies are the army of Lee, with the scattered commands of Bragg and Hoke, [illegible] at Wilmington, Hardee from Charleston, Beauregard in front of Sherman, Hood striving to get into the [illegible], and Hill cut off at Augusta; and on our side, Grant facing Lee at Richmond, Schofield in North Carolina, set free by the evacuation of Wilmington from its [illegible] twenty thousand men to Sherman's reinforcement or to join Grant by water with all but the small force necessary for garrisoning Wilmington, and finally Sherman's victorious columns are [illegible] their relentless way direct to victory.

The destruction of the armed force of the Confederacy being now the great specific object of the combinations of our generals, it necessarily involves the forcing of a central position, from which escape, in case of defeat, is impossible. The direction of Sherman's march promises to attain this specific object. At the same time, it is, of course, desirable for him to cut off from the enemy's main force as many as possible of the small detachments which he has left in garrison at different points. His advance from [illegible] cut off Hill and Hood. His movement upon Kingsville, before threatening Columbia, forced Hardee and Beauregard upon diverging lines of retreat, and, if our cavalry were fortunate enough to strike Florence, or Schofield to seize Wilmington before Hardee's arrival at those places, the latter general will be thrown entirely out of the immediate sphere of operations. These masterly combinations are inestimably efficient in preventing accessions to Lee's forces.

The limited resources of the South, and the combination of its military forces under Lee as General-in-Chief—a change of organization which must of necessity lead to a union of the [illegible] forces of the Confederacy, in the execution of some one well-conceived scheme—compel Lee to the same concentration which our combinations are forcing upon him.

It is, of course, impossible for us to entirely surround Lee with armies, each equal to his own force; and armies of less strength might, by an active and skillful opponent, be attacked and destroyed in detail. Hence, our concentration against Lee consists of only two armies, that of Grant and that of Sherman. The force of Schofield will undoubtedly join one or the other of these as soon as it is set free from their immediate duty by the fall of Wilmington. Which army Schofield will join will depend upon the relative force of our two main columns, counting, of course, Grant's intrenchments and defensive attitude as so much force by his side.— We incline to believe that he will join Sherman, who is most exposed to the assaults of Lee, and to whom defeat, from his exposed position, would be the more disastrous.

Concentrated between our columns, with forces probably equal to the stronger, Lee would occupy much the position of Napoleon in his celebrated campaign of 1814. In that, interposing between the columns of the Allies advancing upon Paris, striking powerful blows which his genius alone could conceive, and execute victory from almost every encounter—from Champ-Aubert, Chateau-Thierry and Montmirail, to Nangis and Montereau. But he was doomed to fall before the combinations of the enemy, their superiority in numbers, the impossibility of his obtaining reinforcements to supply the drain of battle, and the want of that levy of fifty thousand men which he had hoped his victories would enable him to rally to a standard dear to France, for the victories that it symbolized and the glory that haloed around it. Men for his armies it was no longer in his power to obtain, for France was tired of slaughter, and saw at last the unholiness of the cause she had fought for, stripped as it was of the false brilliancy it once possessed. With such obstacles, the magnificent combinations and the brilliant genius of Napoleon were useless.

This war has shown that armies of sixty thousand men, though frequently defeated, cannot be destroyed in a single battle. Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Gettysburg, all illustrate this fact. The material of which our armies on both sides is composed, their long experience of war, the great advantages which the defensive always possess, render a decisive victory over either Grant or Sherman, under any circumstances whatever, impossible for Lee.— But an indecisive one would be a defeat. A battle prolonged for many days with either of these commanders would absolutely incapacitate Lee from confronting the other. How can he replace troops lost in battle? He has no territory from which to draw troops or arms, except that which has already been exhausted by the most violent combats of this war. He cannot arm and drill his negroes in time; and time is everything; for Sherman never halts while anything is to be achieved.

Whether, therefore, Lee, recalling Hoke, Beauregard, and, if possible, Hardee, by rail to Richmond, endeavors to overwhelm Grant that he may afterwards fall upon Sherman; or, leaving a small garrison and the helpless mud to oppose Grant, concentrates on the borders of North Carolina to attack Sherman before Schofield joins him; whether, in either of these cases, he meets with a temporary success or with the defeats which a just confidence in our soldiers, in Grant's tenacity and Sherman's genius causes us to anticipate, the ultimate success of the combinations of the present campaign can, without the development of new resources on the part of the South, which neither they nor us appear to anticipate, be no longer a matter of reasonable doubt.

SHERMAN'S VISIT TO WINNSBORO, S. C.

We find the following letter in the Charlotte *Democrat* giving an account of the visit of the Federal army to Winnsboro, S. C.:

Believing that a short sketch from Winnsboro, S. C., in reference to the invasion of that section of South Carolina, by the yankee army, will not be uninteresting to your many readers, Mr. Editor, I herewith enclose you the account.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, 1865, we were aroused from our breakfast table by the cry of "the yankees are coming!" Everything and everybody were thrown in utter confusion—each trembling for the safety of himself and family. We could see them riding through the street, and was, even at that early hour of the morning, congratulating ourself that all would be well, when we heard the footsteps of half a dozen men [illegible] through our house. Without knocking or showing the least civility, the vandals went all through our premises, (as they did with every family in the District,) ransacking everything, and looking into every nook and corner of the house, breaking open trunks, looking into the private drawers, and overhauling and tearing up the private papers of every one.

The enemy commenced burning in our town, on Tuesday [illegible], and continually, from that time until Wednesday afternoon, (the time they left our Borough,) we could see the smoke of burning houses, and the springing up of new fires. In all, there have been from [illegible] to [illegible] barns, stores and private dwellings burned. The enemy paid no respect to private property, but burned the houses when they were occupied by helpless women and children. They took off everything in the District—stealing [illegible] the common necessaries of life, and reducing every one almost to a starving condition.

The people in Fairfield District are now dependent upon the charities of the citizens of their sister State, where the [illegible] tread of a hated foe has not polluted the soil.

Leaving Winnsboro, the enemy marched along the line of the C. & S. C. Railroad. The road is utterly demolished from Borough to Blackstocks, from whence the enemy went in the direction of Camden, S. C. Their line can be easily distinguished by the smoking ruins left in their wake. All along the road you see nothing but desolation and ruin.

I may be enabled, Mr. Editor, to give you more full particulars for your next issue, as it is not well, at the present time, to give publicity to statements that I cannot vouch for. Yours Respectfully,

J. E. BRITTON,
Editor Daily News, Winnsboro, S. C.

Three or four good compositors and a mailing clerk are wanted at the office of the *South Carolinian*, Charlotte, N. C.

DIED,

On the 8th instant, EMMA, daughter of J. J. and Ann G. Betts, aged 18 months.

Dear as I was and justly dear,
My parents, [illegible] mourn for me,
One thought shall check the starting tear,
It is—that I am free.

And there shall faith's consoling power,
The tear of love restrain.
Oh, mother you saw her parting hour,
Could you wish your Emma here again.

Her [illegible] spirit gently fled,
Sustained by grace divine;
Oh, may such grace on us be shed,
And make our end like thine.

MOTHER.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

SPECIAL MEETING.—We call attention to the following proceedings had at a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners held on Saturday evening last:

RALEIGH, March 11, 1865.

A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners held this evening. Present—Col. Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor. Messrs. N. S. Harp, A. L. Lougee, A. Poole, J. J. Overby, A. Creech, C. M. [illegible] and Parker Overby, Commissioners.

Mr. Creech offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that troops may come [illegible] or be passing through Raleigh, the Mayor is hereby requested to have all the ardent spirits in this city, in cask or barrels, removed to some other place as soon as the same can be done; and that he be also requested to cause all the houses, in which ardent spirits are sold, to be securely closed while troops are here or passing through.

Resolved, That the Mayor is hereby invested with every power necessary to enable him to preserve order and to protect personal property against stragglers and others who may be of evil disposition, or who may attempt to violate the law during the crisis through which we are passing.

On motion of Mr. Harp, a committee was appointed, consisting of the whole Board of Commissioners, to examine the premises of persons having spirituous liquors on hand, and request them to dispose of it forthwith.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

FAST DAY.—We do not think that last Friday was very generally regarded here as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Some business houses were closed, and others were not. Some went to church, and others went a fishing or hunting. Some remained sober, and others didn't.

In the midst of great events transpiring around us, localizing is an indifferent matter.— The din of battle is almost in our ears, and troops are moving hither and thither. A number of wounded soldiers have arrived here from below Kinston. We learn that all our churches have been converted into hospitals, and that other buildings also have been set apart for hospital use. We do not know that they are all yet occupied, but they probably will be before long.

Frosty mornings, with frozen earth, continue yet. The trees are trying to bud, but they make slow progress. Vegetation is held back, but we hope that in a few days we shall have Spring in all its warmth and beauty. If so, we have probably lost nothing by the long continued cold, as plants will grow off rapidly and vigorously.

Gen. Early and Staff were not captured in the Valley as reported: they have arrived in Richmond. We have received Richmond papers to the 8th but they make no mention of the Valley affair, accounts of which reached us through the Lynchburg papers.

THE RAID TOWARDS LYNCHBURG.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 7th has the following:

It is difficult to obtain anything definite from the raiders in Albemarle. It is reported that they burnt the depot at Covesville Sunday night. This is the next station East of Rockfish. We suppose that they are engaged in destroying the Railroad from that point down towards Gordonsville. There was a rumor Sunday that they had gotten as far down the Central road as Keswick depot, which is about half way between Charlottesville and Gordonsville. There was also a report in circulation yesterday that a considerable infantry force had reached Staunton. We give these statements, without vouching for them. As the weather is now good, and the roads will soon be in passable order, it may be expected that their ultimate designs will be speedily developed. The opinion obtains with some that they will unite at Gordonsville with a force supposed to be moving from the direction of Alexandria, and attempt to form a base at the former place. Should they do so they will find it a difficult business to preserve their line of communication, with Mosby free to operate on it at will. An entire corps would scarcely be able to preserve it intact.

LATER.

Information was received last night that the enemy had reached Rockfish Station, and had burnt the Depot. Rockfish is over forty miles from this city by the wagon road.

CAVALRY RAID.—The Charlotte *Democrat* of the 7th says:

On Wednesday last about 8 o'clock, a squad of thirty-five yankee cavalry dashed into the village of Monroe, Union county, remained about an hour and left, carrying off all the horses and mules they could gather up. A train of wagons, ten in number, belonging to a party of refugees from Chester District, had just reached the village and were standing in the street when the yankees appeared. Of course the train was seized, and horses, mules, and wagons with their contents, and 19 negro men, were carried off.— 18 of the negroes escaped from the enemy and returned to Monroe the same night. The loss is a heavy one to the unfortunate refugees, for we suppose the wagons contained all the valuables they possessed. The women and children that accompanied the wagons were left standing in the streets of Monroe.

No buildings were burnt in the village—not even the Court House and Jail were injured—but the enemy seized whatever they wanted and carried it off. Two couriers (sent out from this place) stationed at Monroe, were captured—Charley Brem and Marshall Jones.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION!

TO-DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT OF OUR Store, we will sell
1 New 4 horse Wagon,
2 good 2 horse Wagons,
1 Fine saddle and Harness Horse,
A few Firkins excellent Mountain Butter,
1 Chest superior Green Tea, in quantities to suit purchasers. And a great variety of miscellaneous articles.
March 13-1t
D. S. MURRAY & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

Headquarters Volunteers for the
DEFENCE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH
March 11th, 1865.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE City will meet in the Capitol Square at 4 P. M. on Tuesday the 14th instant.
March 13-2t*
WALTER GWYNN, Capt.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.
WM. H. HARRISON,
Mayor.
March 13-td